## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CLARENCE V. KNIGHT,	) No. C 05-3670 SBA (PR)
Petitioner,	) ) ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND
V.	) GRANTING IN FORMA PAUPERIS STATUS
M. S. EVANS, Warden,	) <u>SIAIUS</u> )
Respondent.	) ) )

Petitioner Clarence V. Knight, a state prisoner incarcerated at Salinas Valley State Prison (SVSP) in Soledad, California, filed this habeas corpus petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and an application to proceed in forma pauperis (IFP). Venue is proper because Petitioner is challenging prison discipline being imposed while he is incarcerated at SVSP, which is located in this judicial district. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 84(a), 2241(d).

## **BACKGROUND**

According to his petition, Petitioner was issued a Rules Violation Report (RVR) at California State Prison, Los Angeles County (CSP-LAC) for violation of the California Code of Regulations, Title 15 § 3006(a), possession of inmate manufactured weapons. He pled not guilty and was provided with an institutional disciplinary hearing on April 21, 2003. The hearing culminated in Petitioner being found guilty of violating § 3006(a). He was assessed 360 days loss of behavioral credit. Because he was assessed the loss of behavioral credits, his term of confinement will be lengthened.

Petitioner filed the instant petition alleging that his due process rights were violated during his disciplinary hearing. Petitioner claims that he was not allowed to call his inmate witness to testify during the hearing, the inmate witness was not interviewed, and the correctional officers who did testify were not asked some of his requested questions (claim one). He also alleges that he was not allowed to present photographic evidence of weapons confiscated in his cell on a prior occasion (claim two). Petitioner further alleges that SVSP officials interfered with his constitutional right to

access to the courts when his related 602 inmate appeal was not accepted for review at the Director's level because prison officials mistakenly claimed that it was untimely (claim three).

The present petition was filed on September 13, 2005. Petitioner alleges that he exhausted the claims raised in his petition by filing state habeas petitions in the Los Angeles County Superior Court, the California Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of California. All three habeas petitions were denied.

## **DISCUSSION**

A district court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus" on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); see Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975). The court shall issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted unless it plainly appears from the petition that the petitioner is not entitled to relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 2243; Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Habeas Corpus Cases Under § 2254.

Petitioner's procedural due process challenges to his disciplinary proceeding are properly brought in a habeas petition because success in this action would shorten the length of his confinement. See Calderon v. Ashmus, 523 U.S. 740, 747 (1998) (holding that any claim by a prisoner attacking the validity or duration of his confinement must be brought under the habeas sections of Title 28 of the United States Code).

Petitioner presented his claims to this Court in a timely manner, he alleges that he fulfilled his duty to exhaust his state judicial remedies, and he asserts claims that are cognizable on federal habeas review. Therefore, Respondent is directed to SHOW CAUSE why the petition should not be granted.

## **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

1. Petitioner's application to proceed <u>in forma pauperis</u> (docket no. 2) is GRANTED.

- 2. The Clerk of the Court shall serve a copy of this Order and the petition and all attachments thereto upon Respondent and Respondent's attorney, the Attorney General of the State of California. The Clerk shall also serve a copy of this Order on the Petitioner at his most current address.
- 3. Respondent shall file with this Court and serve upon Petitioner, no later than **thirty** (30) days of the issuance of this Order, an Answer conforming in all respects to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, showing cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued. Respondent shall file with the Answer a copy of all portions of the state trial record that have been transcribed previously and that are relevant to a determination of the issues presented by the petition.

If Petitioner wishes to respond to the Answer, he shall do so by filing a Traverse with the Court and serving it on Respondent no later than **thirty (30) days** of his receipt of the Answer. Should Petitioner fail to do so, the petition will be deemed submitted and ready for decision **forty-five (45) days** after the date Petitioner is served with Respondent's Answer.

- 4. Respondent may file a motion to dismiss on procedural grounds in lieu of an Answer, as set forth in the Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. If Respondent files such a motion, Petitioner shall file with the Court and serve on Respondent an opposition or statement of non-opposition to the motion no later than **forty-five** (**45**) **days** of receipt of the motion, and Respondent shall file with the court and serve on Petitioner a reply no later than **fifteen** (**15**) **days** of receipt of any opposition.
- 5. It is Petitioner's responsibility to prosecute this case. Petitioner must keep the court informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the Clerk of the Court headed "NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS," and comply with any orders of the Court within the time allowed or ask for an extension of that time. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). See Martinez v. Johnson, 104 F.3d 769, 772 (5th Cir. 1997) (Rule 41(b) applicable in habeas cases).
- 6. Petitioner is reminded that all communications with the Court, whether by way of formal legal motions or informal letters, must be served on Respondent by mailing a true copy of the document to Respondent's counsel.

7. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable extensions will be granted. However, the party making a motion for an extension of time is not relieved from his or her duty to comply with the deadlines set by the Court merely by having made a motion for an extension of time. The party making the motion must still meet the deadlines set by the Court until an order addressing the motion for an extension of time is issued. Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than **fifteen (15) days** prior to the deadline sought to be extended.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 1/16/08

SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG United States District Judge

1	1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
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3	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 3	
4	4 KNIGHT,	-0.05
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6	6 v. CERTIFICATE OF SEF	RVICE
7	7 EVANS et al,	
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9	/	
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11	Court Northern District of California	, 0.2.2.200
12	That on January 17, 2008, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed	
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